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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XII—NO. 135.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1878.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

THE YELLOW FEVER.

By Telegraph to the News.
NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The mortality report for the week ending Sunday, shows the deaths from all causes to have been four hundred and ninety-three; three hundred and eighty from yellow fever, and one hundred and thirteen from other causes. The deaths from yellow fever, however, were not so numerous as in the week ending August 26, when there were one hundred and eighty deaths from this disease. The mortality from yellow fever, however, was not so numerous as in the week ending August 26, when there were one hundred and eighty deaths from this disease. The mortality from yellow fever, however, was not so numerous as in the week ending August 26, when there were one hundred and eighty deaths from this disease.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—One hundred and ninety-four new cases today, and forty-nine deaths. The mortality from yellow fever, however, was not so numerous as in the week ending August 26, when there were one hundred and eighty deaths from this disease. The mortality from yellow fever, however, was not so numerous as in the week ending August 26, when there were one hundred and eighty deaths from this disease.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The death list of today includes eight children under seven years. A despatch from Port Eads, reports one death and three new cases there. One of the new cases, however, was not a case of yellow fever, but of cholera. The mortality from yellow fever, however, was not so numerous as in the week ending August 26, when there were one hundred and eighty deaths from this disease.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The United States Army, organized with the consent and approval of the Mayor, a charitable association during the prevalence of the yellow fever, under the name of the "New Orleans Peabody Substitution Association," for the purpose of collecting provisions, breadstuffs and other articles of food, and distributing the same in rations to the destitute in the city of New Orleans. The depot of supplies will be at No. 38 Tenthon street, and to the extent of the same, requisitions upon our president, by proper officers of the different charitable associations of New Orleans, will be filled promptly.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Despatches from Vienna, say the complexity of the Serbian in the Bosnian Insurrection is again asserted. It is said that the rebels, retreating from Sarajevo went towards the Serbian frontier and will cross it if closely pressed. It is stated that prisoners captured at Doboj were wearing the uniform of the Serbian militia. The insurgents about Doboj have been largely reinforced. They have vigorously attacked Doboj several times while endeavoring to turn General Espartero's position and destroy the railroads across the Bosnia so as to prevent reinforcements from arriving.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The bark Ju let, from London for San Francisco, was wrecked off Staten Land. One man was drowned. The remainder of the crew reached Montevideo. The bark Ju let, from London for San Francisco, was wrecked off Staten Land. One man was drowned. The remainder of the crew reached Montevideo.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The annual Grain Fair of Austria and Hungary has opened. The fair is held at Vienna, and is one of the most important of the kind in the world. It is held every year, and is attended by thousands of people from all over the world. The fair is held at Vienna, and is one of the most important of the kind in the world.

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WESTERN CAROLINA.

Franklin District Conference—Jackson County—Commissioner Polk's Campaign.
Special Correspondence of the News.
WEBSTER, Aug. 23.
On our way to this place yesterday, we saw by the Shoal Creek camp ground, of the FRANKLIN DISTRICT HOLISTEN CONFERENCE, on the 15th and 20th, inclusive. Revs. D. Atkins, Presiding Elder, and R. A. Owen, preacher in charge of Charleston Circuit and Robinsville mission, were the ministers in attendance, with J. A. Lyons, Editor of the Holsten Methodist circuit, M. P. Swain, of Franklin, Geo. A. Maiden, Camden, W. M. Kerr, Waynesville, and A. W. Wiggins, Webster, J. V. Brown, Haywood.

The meeting was largely attended, and was successful. The tent-holders were generous and hospitable, entertaining the entire conference on the grounds. Franklin District comprises seven counties of North Carolina, and a part of Tennessee; Holsten Conference embraces Western North Carolina, South-west Virginia and East Tennessee in its territorial limits, being the largest conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has one hundred and eighty ministers as members.

The next session of this Conference will be held at Knoxville, and will be presided over by Bishop Kavanaugh. The weather for the camp meeting was fine, a deep religious sentiment prevailed and the result was: converts, fifty, baptisms, fifty, and forty carried their names and were received as members. The meeting closed Tuesday morning, and Col. Polk was requested to speak to the people upon the farming interest of the country.

The Colonel had a large audience of both sexes and addressed them in his forcible and effective style, for an hour and a half. The audience listened with marked attention, and a vote of thanks was tendered him at its conclusion. I omitted to state in my letter from Franklin that, owing to a misunderstanding as to the place Col. P. was to speak, at or near Aquon, in Macon, he did not address the people at that place, and the above appointment not being on the programme of the campaign, makes up for the loss of that appointment. He spoke to day at Webster, to a large crowd, who attested their appreciation of the speaker's remarks by frequent applause.

JACKSON COUNTY has an area of eight hundred square miles, and its population consists of six thousand; it was created in 1850, but not organized until 1852, and was formed from Haywood and Macon. Its capital, Webster, one hundred and fifty inhabitants, commemorates the name of the Massachusetts statesman. There are in the county, seven Methodist and six Baptist churches, thirty schools, one Masonic Lodge, thirty-eight mills, four tanneries, one furniture factory and graphite, asbestos, copper, silver and mica are its minerals; granite, soapstone, millstone, and sandstone are found in great abundance; surface mountains, soil clay loam, production of wheat, corn, oats, grass, and all kinds of fruits; oak, hickory, chestnut, poplar, walnut and cherry, of mammoth proportions, are its timbers.

ACADEMIES. In addition to the public schools there are two fine academies, situated, one on the River Hill, in Webster, the other at La Porte, 10 miles south of Webster. The academies are largely attended, and are patronized by citizens of Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina. Board per month in best families five dollars including washing, fuel and lights; tuition from five to ten dollars per session, and five months. Both Academies have an able corps of teachers.

CAPT. F. H. LEATHERWOOD, the member elected to the legislature, aged thirty-nine, is a successful farmer and merchant. With the fine business qualities which he possesses, he will make an efficient representative of the people, discharging the duties devolving on him with ability. The legislative honors came to him unsought, as he was not a candidate before the convention which nominated him. He has a good record in the legislature, and is a private, served through the war and came out of it as captain.

AMERICAN COTTON AT PARIS. Col. Baylis, special commissioner from Tennessee to the Paris exhibition, has been spending a day with a Springfield friend while on the way back to Memphis. Col. Baylis is well known hereabouts as well as at the West and South as an expert in cotton. Memphis, it appears, not only won the leading prize for the exhibition of the best bale of cotton, but also the gold medal for the best bale of cotton. At an exhibition in Memphis it received the grand prize of \$1,000, another first prize of \$500, and a gold medal for the best bale of cotton. At the Paris exhibition it was awarded a gold medal for the best bale of cotton.

THE TRANSFORMATION. The steam ferryboat Oriole, which was formerly in use on the ferry of the narrow gauge road, from Rowers' wharf to East Boston, and which was purchased by the Jamesville and Washington Railroad Company of North Carolina, has been so refitted and altered at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, that her old patrons would hardly know her to be the same boat. Her stern has been cut off and rounded, a

score of feet or more added to her bow, the old boiler taken out, and a new boiler of 200-horse power put in to make her engine, and various other improvements made, so that now it is as neat and pretty a little river boat as any one would wish to see, and will probably make her 12 or 13 miles an hour with ease. A fine saloon and dining-room has been added, and a new part, with a promenade aft of the staterooms for the Captain, engineers, etc., made; baggage rooms, ticket office, and provided, and a spacious kitchen put into the hold under the saloon, with berths for the hands. The work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Abraham Fisher, the Superintendent of the above railroad, and in a manner which is very creditable to his ingenuity and skill. Her hull is as sound as a fresh hickory nut, and capable of indefinite wear.

The Oriole will leave to-day for Ocracoke Inlet. She is intended to run from Jamesville, on the Roanoke, 120 miles, to Franklin, on the line of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and so connect Norfolk directly with Jamesville, and thence by the Jamesville and Washington Railroad, 22 miles long, with Washington. It is a very English company, its President being Mr. Ed. Priestman, a wealthy capitalist and manufacturer of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and its enterprise is developing a large amount of alluvial country on the line of its road, and has already established a new and thriving town, Dymond City, where once was only a "howling wilderness." Ten miles of this road were built by superintending engineer, and at a cost of only \$4,000 a mile, 48½ gauge, and he has a mail contract and other advantages. He will no doubt make the old Boston ferryboat, the Oriole, a success, and will give the people of the Old North State, and in the extension of railroad facilities westward from Washington to Raleigh.

DEATH IN A BAGGIO. Sad Suicide.—End of a Career of Dissipation.—Woman the Tempter.—Assaults his Mistress and takes Laudanum.
Correspondence of the News.
GREENSBORO, August 26.
On Saturday evening last, Frank Garrett, a young man about 23 or 24 years of age, attempted suicide by taking a large quantity of laudanum. The facts of the case are these: Garrett, who is a very dissipated young man, but of a good family, has spent most of his time for the last few years, with the exception of the lowest classes, both male and female. Saturday evening he was at the house of Jane Anderson, who keeps a house of ill fame just below the market house, when some altercation took place between him and one of the inmates of the house. Garrett, who has no doubt was under the influence of liquor, snatched up a rocking chair and dealt the woman two hard blows, knocking her down each time, and then he rushed out of the house. He then hurried up the street to a drug store and bought a four ounce vial of laudanum, went back to the house and found the woman still on the floor and dead. He then emptied the contents of the vial down his throat. The physicians succeeded in pumping most of the laudanum from his stomach, and on Sunday evening they thought he would recover. He died this morning (Monday) about nine o'clock. The woman was not seriously injured.

THE LEE STATION. Plan of the Mausoleum in Which it will be Placed.
From the Baltimore American, August 24.
About the 23d of this month a contract was made in Lexington, Rockingham county, Va., for the erection of a building, which will be used to receive the monument of the great Confederate General, designed by Valentine. This monument is a tomb bearing the recumbent figure, a reclining position, and the figure is in uniform, the sabre has just slipped from his grasp, and his cloak partly covers his limbs, quietly composed. The attitude is perhaps rather of deep rest than of death. It is a beautiful work of art, and worthy of the place in which it is to be placed. It is in uniform, the sabre has just slipped from his grasp, and his cloak partly covers his limbs, quietly composed. The attitude is perhaps rather of deep rest than of death. It is a beautiful work of art, and worthy of the place in which it is to be placed.

Consumption of Timber. Exchange.
In pleading for the protection and perpetuation of forests, *The Lumberman's Gazette* gives some interesting particulars of the amount of timber consumed every year in this country. "We have now," it says, "about 150 million acres of land, and the annual consumption for ties and sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 180,000 miles of fence, which would cost \$45,000,000 annually to keep in repair. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 800,000 trees, while the annual repairs must require 300,000 more. The little, lumbering industry, which consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine, the bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. One acre of maple, beech, or other hard wood, yields 100,000 cubic feet of lumber, and to make the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber, while the manufacture of lasts and boot-trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech, or other hard wood. The same amount is required for plane-stocks and the handles of tools. The packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to \$12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., was more than \$100,000,000. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation, this consumption may, it is probably, be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but its exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our states export by the million to France annually; walnut, oak, maple and pine to England, and spars and docking timber to China and Japan."

Death of Mr. Long. Petersburg Index-Appel.
Mr. John Long, of Halifax county, N. C., who arrived at this city from the mountains several days ago, in a very feeble state of health, died Saturday morning of consumption. Mr. Long was a well-known and highly respected citizen of the Old North State, and some few years ago went to the mountains of Virginia with the hope of improving his health. He was on his way home, but his feeble condition did not permit him to get further than Petersburg.

Almond Culture in California. San Francisco Bulletin.
The soil along the Alameda Creek, and near Niles, is somewhat drier than that near San Lorenzo, and the prevailing winds are not so strong. Every almond orchard in that vicinity is a financial success, as a few examples will show. The Tyron orchard covers about fifteen acres, and is now seven years old. The first heavy crop was in '76, when the gross receipts were \$100 per acre, of which over sixty per centum was clear profit. In 1877 the crop was larger, but the price was lower, so the profit remained about the same. The Baker orchard, of twenty acres, all young trees just coming into bearing, yielded five tons last year, which were sold at 16 cents. Another orchard of less than eight acres gave, as gross receipts, \$1,200 last year. In all these cases the expenses of gathering, cleaning and packing, by package or barrel. All orders accompanied with cash or good reference, will receive prompt attention, and be filled at the lowest market prices.

Not the Spirit of the Divine Master. Buffalo Star.
Said His Honor, in police court, addressing a couple of sharp-tongued Irish women who had quarreled for minutes dining a quarrel into his ear: "Mrs. Finnigan, you two had better kiss and make friends."

Arrow-Ties—1878. I have just perfected arrangements for the above popular tie (whole and piece) which will enable me to offer them at a price lower than ever sold before. I shall carry, in addition to above, a heavy stock of bagging. Gliners and the public can rest assured of getting them at bottom figures, by sending their orders to W. A. Myatt, Main Street, Raleigh, N. C.

D. S. Sanders, Beaufort, N. C., dealer in salt and fresh fish of every description, by package or barrel. All orders accompanied with cash or good reference, will receive prompt attention, and be filled at the lowest market prices.

GREENADA.

Deaths Dwelling—Scenes of Suffering—The Dying Unwept—The Dead Uncared For—The Sweep of the Scourge.
Special to the N. Y. Herald.
GREENADA, Miss., via WATER VALLEY, August 24.
At nine o'clock last night, lights could be seen moving in the fields adjoining the city. Upon inquiry as to the cause it was ascertained that the time when the living buried the dead. The graveyards are not used, and now the victims are being buried in the nearest lot to where they die. There is not a horrible one. Death takes the robust and the delicate, together with the Ethiopians who, until this plague, were always proud against this disease. Three negroes were found stiff in death this morning. A few noble citizens of Holly Springs have volunteered to come to Grenada and remove the sick and dying from this pest hole up to the high hills which surround Grenada, and there to bury them. There is not quite a large enough number of these brave men to make the movement a success. All that is wanted is more help. Five hundred good men and true can wipe this scourge from the face of the earth in less than two weeks. All that is wanted is money. Tents can be erected on the hills and the sick removed at less cost than to keep them in the city. All that is wanted is more help. Five hundred good men and true can wipe this scourge from the face of the earth in less than two weeks. All that is wanted is money. Tents can be erected on the hills and the sick removed at less cost than to keep them in the city.

Why ought poultry keeping to be a most profitable business? Because for every grain you give a fowl it gives a peck. The worst thing about a mosquito is its long soliloquy as to where it had better settle down and bite.—New Haven Register.

The Chinese have a saying that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses. The Rev. Jasper still insists: "De sun do move, for in the mornin' it shines on dis ob de house, while in de ebenin' on dat ob de house. Now, if he don't move, how com he dat?"

Secretary Thompson knows all about a ship. In four weeks from the time he is appointed, he will go down into the cabin and lay his hands on the lock, or containing a bottle and three glasses. No newspaper should speak slightly of the man who, seated on a dry goods box with nothing on earth to do, stops every pedestrian to ask the time of day.

The last vein of lead in King William has been struck and worked until it is exhausted, and in the pleasing language of the ring, he is now comparatively a light weight. A woman may not be far-sighted in business matters, but she can see a fly speck without glasses as far again as a man can smell fried onions.—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

He said he rather guessed he knew how to sail a boat—but the gentle zephyrs that kiss the wailets over his watery grave mournfully whisper, "He luffed not wisely."—Puck.

Artificial flowers are now sold in "sets" of four bunches. One little bunch is for the hair, one for the belt, another for the throat, and still another to hang from the chateleine. "Harvest only comes once a year, and a wife can be got any time," said an Eagle City, (la.) farmer as he declined to stop work for an hour and attend the funeral of his wife, when the neighbors had laid out the corpse.

Look at Whit. An interesting match of 1,000 points at what was completed recently by four gentlemen in this village; the winning pair making 1,003 to their opponents' 994. The most remarkable feature of the match was the persistent ill-luck of the winners till the very end. The defeated side had the lead from the very first till their score had reached 900, at which point they were passed for the first time. The total number of games played was 184, and the winners making 95 to their opponents 89. At the 25th game the defeated side was 90 points ahead; at the 100th, only 7 points; at the 150th, about 60 points; at 180 they were still about 30 points advanced. It was then that luck turned over to the other side, who passed them at 900 and won the match only 9 points ahead. The best hand held contained eight trumps; the highest card in one hand was an ace; in another a nine. Only one "slam"—the entire 13 tricks—was made during the match. The side which had been winning all the way through, only to see fortune jilt them at the last, retired somewhat disgusted, we are told.

Send to D. T. Johnsons and get a sack of choice N. C. Flour, only \$3.00 per sack. A good line of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other goods. Also receiving almost every day Chickens, Eggs, N. C. Bacon, &c., on consignment. A choice lot of seed oats. Call early.

Stop While in Raleigh at the Waller House. This house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city, on Salisbury Street, within one block of the Capitol. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Special terms to those remaining longer than one week.

DEATH OF A DOWAGER QUEEN.

Marie Christiansa, Widow of Ferdinand VII., of Spain. Comes to the Limits of Her Days.
Philadelphia Times.
Ex-Queen Christiansa, who died on Wednesday evening at her villa near Sainte-Adresse, was not the sort of old person for whom the world will mourn. In the point of fact she was a scandalous old body who would have done a great deal better to quote the words of the late Mr. O'Connor—had she been dead and buried before she was born. She was the daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies; was born at Naples April 27, 1806, and on December 11, 1829, was married to Ferdinand VII., King of Spain. The issue of this marriage was Isabella, some time Queen of Spain, of Louis, married to Duc de Montpensier and mother of the late Queen Mercedes. Ferdinand died in 1833, and in October of that year Christiansa was made Regent, an office that she held during the ensuing seven years. Forced by popular pressure to abdicate, she fled to France in 1846, and not until 1849, when Isabella had reigned for five years, in her own right, did she return to Spain. In 1854 she was again compelled to leave the country, and since then—although she has occasionally visited Spain—her home has been in France. The two conspicuous scandals of her life have been her marriage to Fernando Munoz and her infamous bargain with Louis Philippe in regard to the famous Spanish marriages. Munoz was a private soldier in the Royal Guard, and when he fell in love within three months after the death of the King, her husband, and to whom she was privately married almost immediately. Eleven years later, October 1844, a marriage was made public and Munoz was created Duke of Rianzero. To the credit of this man, so highly exalted by a royal whim, it must be said that he was wise in council, modest, thoroughly manly, and that he graced his dukedom fully as much as his dukedom honored him. The marriage, on the Queen's part, was a love match, and turned out well. She bore him six children, three of whom survive her, and when he died, in 1873, she sincerely mourned his loss. From the standard of court etiquette her marriage with this man was unpardonable. She might have taken him as a lover in welcome, but marrying him admitted of no excuse and was beyond expiation. From the standard of commonplace morality most people will think that the Queen deserves commendation for bravely public opinion for the sake of a miserable love. In regard to the part that she played in the Spanish marriages nothing may be said in her defense. She ruined her daughter's happiness, and to that ruin, perhaps, may be traced a great portion of the mis which in late years have fallen upon Spain. Had Isabella been married happily, her turbulent subjects would have been spared the open scandals of her life as a pretext for revolt. It is not too much to say that in abetting the marriage of Isabella to the Duke d'Assis, Queen Christiansa fell into deadly sin. But the old woman has ended her days now, and her case has gone up to a romantic death. Some weeks ago she tumbled down stairs in her house in Paris, and from the fall she never recovered. She was ordered down to her villa in the suburbs of Sainte-Adresse, near Paris. In the hope that the sea air would give her health and strength. But it has not helped her. She is dead.

The beauty of the ladies of Baltimore has become the standing story of the world over. They maintain that peculiar clearness and richness of complexion by the occasional use (as required) of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Western North Carolina Railroad. The withdrawal of Weddick & Bailey of their coaches and teams from the Western North Carolina Railroad, at Henry, will result in no inconvenience to the traveling public, as an entirely new outfit of coaches, with new harnesses, with splendid horses, was placed on the line between Henry and Asheville, by Brown and Verble, before the above mentioned withdrawal of Weddick & Bailey.

The new line offers every facility for the accommodation and convenience of the public. Families can still have conveyances to themselves when desired. Railroad companies and others who have been serving the station at Asheville and Warm Springs with coupons attached for stage line from head of Western North Carolina Railroad, will continue to do so, as such coupons will be recognized and received for fare on the new line.

Send to D. T. Johnsons and get a sack of choice N. C. Flour, only \$3.00 per sack. A good line of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other goods. Also receiving almost every day Chickens, Eggs, N. C. Bacon, &c., on consignment. A choice lot of seed oats. Call early.

Stop While in Raleigh at the Waller House. This house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city, on Salisbury Street, within one block of the Capitol. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Special terms to those remaining longer than one week.

Lumsden's is the place to buy your stoves. He sells them on time, if you haven't the money. So none need be without a cook stove. His "Old North State" took the premium at last State Fair as being the best wood-burning stove on exhibition. Tin ware, wood ware, and a complete stock of house-furnishing goods at Lumsden's. Powder, shot, caps and wads; also gun work in all branches, at Lumsden's.

Western North Carolina Railroad. On and after August 29th passenger and mail trains on the Western North Carolina Railroad leave Salisbury daily at 12:15 a. m., and Henry daily at 8:45 a. m., making close connection with the Salisbury and Richmond and Danville Railroad trains. Passengers from Raleigh and other points on connecting lines reaching Salisbury at 12 o'clock at night, (except Saturdays), go through without delay, reaching Asheville for dinner next day.

The Cheyenne Indian says to his wife, "Ho Emma." A good many Eastern men say to their wives, "Woe E. m." Also, when asked for \$10 to purchase a new bonnet, "No Emma." Isn't that so Emma?

DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The News Building, No. 6, Martin Street.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT:

JESSE J. YEATES,

of Hertford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

of New Hanover.

FOR CONGRESS, FOURTH DISTRICT:

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

of Franklin.

FOR CONGRESS, FIFTH DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. SCALES,

of Guilford.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT:

WALTER L. STEELE,

of Rockingham.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT:

ROBERT F. ARMFIELD,

of Iredell.

FOR CONGRESS, EIGHTH DISTRICT:

ROBERT B. VANCE,

of Buncombe.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

Congressional Canvass in 5th District.

Hon. A. M. Scales will address his fellow-

citizens at

Danbury, Stokes Co., Monday, September 2

Dalton's, " " Wednesday, " 4

Francisco, " " Friday, " 6

Preston's, " " Saturday, " 7

Madison, Rockingham Co., Saturday, " 7

Rocky Spring, " " Monday, " 9

Hon. A. S. Merrimon, by invitation, will

appear at Greensboro, Tuesday, September

3rd, and with General Scales at Dalton's,

Stokes Co., Wednesday, September 4th.

Blaine.

No public man of equal prominence

has more malignantly slandered and

abused the people of the South than

James G. Blaine, of the State of Maine.

On the very eve of the Great Centennial

Exposition of 1876, which was heralded

as an epoch of national fraternity and

reconciliation, he planned and actually

opened the campaign of sectional hatred

and the "bloody shirt." He has been

constant in the false assertion, for

sectional and party purposes, that the

white people of the South are in the

habit of committing terrible outrages

upon Republicans. And yet we are

glad to see the announcement that

"Mr. Blaine is going to North Carolina

to aid in the election of Republican

members of Congress."—for, with his

well-known record, his presence in our

midst can only remind our people of the

injustice and malignity with which they

have been assailed, and will serve to

arouse them more fully to a sense of

manliness and duty.

We hope that Mr. Blaine may be

treated with entire courtesy, if he

comes. Any open disrespect shown

him will be so much capital for the

Republican party, will be "nuts to

crack" for such men as Powers, of

Maine, who ignorantly and boldly

charged, in the House of Representatives

last winter, that "no Northern Republican

would be allowed to speak in the

South;" for which libellous and

malicious utterance, by the way, Mr. Davis,

of our own District, administered to him

a blistering rebuke. It is not in

keeping with the reputation of the

people of North Carolina to show discourtesy

to strangers, be they who they may,

or come from whatsoever quarter they

may. In the very heat of Reconstruction,

so-called, when the feelings of our

population were wrought up to the

utmost degree of bitterness, Henry Wilson,

of Massachusetts, canvassed large

portions of the State, and was heard, if

the power which they represent on so large a scale. No feature of their policy has been more clearly defined than their disregard of all obligations due to the government and their insolent defiance of whatever authority conflicts with the selfish purposes of their managers. As a leading journalist has put the case: "Equity is a thing unknown to them. A proper sense of the favors extended to them, and of the forbearance shown toward them so long as their condition seemed to be experimental, has never been shown by either. They have taken all they could get, and have persistently refused to recognize the conditions upon which it was obtained. They have prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations, and every enlargement of their gains has only served to render them more arrogant and more indifferent to their indebtedness to the country. The Treasury has been denied its percentage of the net earnings, and the shareholders have pocketed in the shape of dividends money which rightfully belonged to the people. Chartered stipulations intended to secure fair play to other roads have been systematically broken." And when attempts have been made to bring them to reason, and to exact a fulfillment of conditions which govern their corporate existence, they have invariably resorted to litigation, not so much for the settlement of controverted questions of law as to interpose delays and take the chance of profit arising out of them.

The announcement, therefore, that these corporations are trying to find pretext for the non-payment of the Sinking Fund contributions, provided for by the enactment of the last session of Congress, will excite no surprise. Encouraged by former impunity, emboldened by the utterances of Radical press and politicians and by the hope that the rule of corporate and monopolistic wealth is not yet broken, they still present a defiant and uncompromising attitude. All the money and powerful resources at their command will be thrown into the scale to aid the party, which has fostered their exorbitant pretensions. It will not be until the Democracy get into power, that they will be constrained, by the force of public opinion and of government authority alike, to respect the rights of the people and comply with the requirements of law. If there be any one evil against which the National Democratic party has more strongly contended than another, it is the spreading and dangerous influence of Moneyed Monopolies. To its record in this respect it confidently appeals. It holds up its history in this regard to vindicate its claim of being the FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE!

"Give us a Strong Government."

We lately had occasion to comment,

at some length, upon the centralizing

tendencies of the Radical party,

as exhibited in its past record and

present views. The Washington

Gazette supplements our ideas in a pithy

and pointed article, and rings the

changes on the cry for consolidation, which

comes up from the moneyed aristocracy

which has been created and fostered by

Radical misrule during the last seven-

teen years. The wealthy bond-holders

(it says) who live on the interest of their

bonds—interest wrung from the hard

earnings of the people—and whose in-

comes therefrom contribute not a penny

to the support of the Government,

cry, "give us a strong government;"

and the railroad monopolies who have

fatened on the inheritance of the people,

the vast public domain, and whose

roads have been built on the nation's

credit, cry, "give us a strong govern-

ment;" the capitalists who are banded

together under an outrageous banking

system which furnishes them banking

capital and pays them interest on it

besides, cry, "give us a strong govern-

ment." Why is it we hear this oft-re-

peated cry of "give us a strong govern-

ment?" Is the Republic any less cap-

able of asserting its dignity and power

at the close of the first century of its

existence than it was when the consti-

tution was framed? No one will pre-

tend to assert it. Are the people any

less capable of self-government; less

deserving of liberty than their progeni-

tors? No one will dare assert it.

Whence, therefore, this cry, "give us

a strong government?" Does it not

spring from an apprehension on the

part of our moneyed lords that the

people, seeing how they have been

robbed, propose to take the management of

affairs into their own hands? Is it not

through fear on the part of the money-

ed lords, who have waxed strong on

the general woe, that legislation hereafter

may be in the interest of the toiling

masses and for the promotion of their

welfare, rather than for the purpose

of robbery and plunder that a few may

be enriched, and the people reduced

to a state of abject slavery and depen-

dence from which they can never hope

to rise? The handwriting is on the

wall; the days of Radical roguery are

numbered, and in abject terror at the

majesty and power of the people, whom

they have deceived and deluded so

long, the moneyed kings and their

hiring emissaries cry out in despair,

"give us a strong government."

This District.

We give the following, from the

Raleigh special correspondence of the

New York Times, for what it is worth:

"M. A. Bledsoe, of Wake county,

times, nous verrons. If the Radical Committee advise the Republicans to vote for Josiah Turner, it will be a curious spectacle which will doubtless open the eyes of some people. And if this is done, we shall see whether "Mr. Bledsoe will doubtless withdraw." For the present, we "watch and wait," in perfect serenity.

Hon. J. J. Davis.

The Washington (D. C.) Gazette

pays the following handsome com-

pliment to Mr. Davis:—"Hon. J. J. Davis

has been nominated in the Fourth

North Carolina district, and will of

course be elected by a solid majority.

The Old North State has had but few

representatives truer to her interests

and more worthy of perpetuating her

undying renown."

There were three historic tailors, who

lived on Tooley Street, London, who

issued a florid proclamation beginning

"We, the people." This reminds us of

certain Independents of the present

day, who, professing to be dissatisfied

with the Democratic record, set them-

selves up as "We, the Reformers!"

Jo. Turner said of Lassiter's land, in

Granville, that "after he had planted

peas and a refreshing shower had fallen

from heaven, the land was heard to

grunt, at a distance of a mile, in an

honest effort to sprout the peas." And

now "Josiah's" grunting, in his de-

perate labor for Radical votes, can be

heard all over the Fourth District!

VEGETINE.

FOR

Dropsy.

FORGET THE FIRST DOSE.

PROVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

"Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer

from dropsy. I was confined to my house

for nearly a year. I was unable to walk

and was entirely helpless. I was obliged to

have two men help me in and out of bed. I

was swollen all over. I suffered all the

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LILLINGTON, N. C.

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and Johnston. Collections made in all

parts of the State.

Feb 10-12m

WILL G. BURKHEAD

DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1878

RAILROADS.

Condensed Time.

NORTH CAROLINA R. R.
JULY 2nd, 1878.

Trains going East.

No. 1. Daily. No. 2. Daily. No. 3. Daily. No. 4. Daily.

Trains going West.

No. 5. Daily. No. 6. Daily. No. 7. Daily. No. 8. Daily.

Trains going South.

No. 9. Daily. No. 10. Daily. No. 11. Daily. No. 12. Daily.

Trains going North.

No. 13. Daily. No. 14. Daily. No. 15. Daily. No. 16. Daily.

Trains going West.

No. 17. Daily. No. 18. Daily. No. 19. Daily. No. 20. Daily.

Trains going East.

No. 21. Daily. No. 22. Daily. No. 23. Daily. No. 24. Daily.

Trains going South.

No. 25. Daily. No. 26. Daily. No. 27. Daily. No. 28. Daily.

Trains going North.

No. 29. Daily. No. 30. Daily. No. 31. Daily. No. 32. Daily.

Trains going West.

No. 33. Daily. No. 34. Daily. No. 35. Daily. No. 36. Daily.

Trains going East.

No. 37. Daily. No. 38. Daily. No. 39. Daily. No. 40. Daily.

Trains going South.

No. 41. Daily. No. 42. Daily. No. 43. Daily. No. 44. Daily.

Trains going North.

No. 45. Daily. No. 46. Daily. No. 47. Daily. No. 48. Daily.

Trains going West.

No. 49. Daily. No. 50. Daily. No. 51. Daily. No. 52. Daily.

Trains going East.

No. 53. Daily. No. 54. Daily. No. 55. Daily. No. 56. Daily.

Trains going South.

No. 57. Daily. No. 58. Daily. No. 59. Daily. No. 60. Daily.

Trains going North.

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Trains going West.

No. 65. Daily. No. 66. Daily. No. 67. Daily. No. 68. Daily.

Trains going East.

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Trains going South.

No. 73. Daily. No. 74. Daily. No. 75. Daily. No. 76. Daily.

Trains going North.

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Trains going West.

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Trains going East.

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Trains going South.

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Trains going North.

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Trains going West.

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Trains going East.

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Trains going South.

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Trains going South.

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Trains going West.

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Trains going East.

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Trains going South.

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Trains going East.

No. 165. Daily. No. 166. Daily. No. 167. Daily. No. 168. Daily.

Trains going South.

No. 169. Daily. No. 170. Daily. No. 171. Daily. No. 172. Daily.

Trains going North.

No. 173. Daily. No. 174. Daily. No. 175. Daily. No. 176. Daily.

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